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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—ROMA.

MILROD GARDEN, Broadway.—EXPOSITION ON THE TOWN ROPE.—MUSIC PLEAS.

BOHEMIA THEATRE, Bowery.—MUSIC BY—HERN MONTEVERDI.—JESSE JON.

LAURA KENNEDY THEATRE, 25 Broadway.—WORLD AND STAGE.

NEW BOHEMIA THEATRE, Bowery.—LA TONOR ON STAGE.—MY FRIENDS LUTY—GOLDEN AGE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—ADVENTURES—SARVY CLARK—NO. EVENING—FUTURE JOURNALS—VICTOR ARTHUR.

WOODS' MINSTRELS, 14 Broadway.—STRAVINSKY SONGS, DANCING AND—BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

BYRON'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway.—BURNING SONGS, DANCING, AND—JESSE JON.

MILROD SALOON, Broadway.—J. E. HAVEN'S DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, September 15, 1859.

IMPORTANT TO THE ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the great increase of our advertising business, we are compelled to ask our advertising friends to come to our aid and help us to get our paper to press. This they can accomplish by sending in their advertisements as early as an hour in the day and evening as possible. All advertisements should be handed in before nine o'clock at night. Those handed in after that hour will have to take their chance as regards classification.

The News.

The New York Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse at noon yesterday, and a very rowdy time they had of it. The Wood men organized the Convention, and nominated candidates for State officers, and also decided to elect delegates in the Congressional districts to represent the State in the Charleston Convention. The vote resolved that the State Convention should appoint the delegates to Charleston. A full report of the proceedings may be found in our columns this morning.

By the arrival of the North Star at this city on Tuesday morning from Aspinwall, which port she left on the 6th inst., we have interesting news from Central America and the South Pacific republics. Full details are given in another column. In Costa Rica, which has had a bloodless revolution, the President, Juan Rafael Mora, having been arrested in his palace by two military officers on the morning of the 14th of August, conveyed under a military escort to Punta Arenas, and there placed on board the steamer Guatemala and sent out of the country. The act of banishment extended also to his brother, General Jose Joaquin Mora, his brother-in-law, General Conas, and Don Manuel Arguello, the Treasurer. The conspiracy is said to have been hatched and the treason perpetrated under British influence. President Mora is now a sojourner in this city, having arrived on board the North Star, with several other distinguished Costa Ricans. The government of Costa Rica is in the meantime administered by Senor Monteleague as Provisional President. An interesting history of this revolutionary movement is given in another part of to-day's paper.

The Philadelphia reached this port yesterday evening from Havana, with reports to the 9th inst. There was a great financial excitement in the city in consequence of the royal order permitting the Bank of Havana to add one million of dollars to its capital stock. There was much doubt as to the future operation of the measure. It was hoped that foreign steamships would be allowed to be bought and placed under the Spanish flag without paying prohibitory duties. Several suicides and the killing of a man by the police had occurred in the city. The sugar market was dull, and no trade in molasses. Freights were merely nominal. Exchange on New York was at from three to five per cent premium. Weather still hot, and the health of the city not improved.

The Havana Diario de la Marina, of the 1st inst., contains intelligence to the 27th of August from Puerto Rico. The examination of the public schools of the island had taken place, and the results were most satisfactory. The programme of the industrial and agricultural exposition to take place next year had been published. There had been very abundant rains in some parts of the country, but the returns of the crops was yet a doubtful matter. Reference is made in the Porto Rico papers to the new Archbishopric of St. Domingo, and the new candidate is favorably spoken of. The government was using its efforts to forward the interests of the country.

In another column will be found a report of the proceedings at the inquest in the case of the young man, Francis Ducharme, who was so foully murdered at Clinton, Staten Island, some time since. Suicide at first fell upon the three young men who had picked him up after receiving the blow; but yesterday his mother, and the priest who attended him, testified that on several occasions the deceased stated that he knew who dealt the blow, and that it was Louis Keely. It seems from the mother's testimony that Ducharme dreaded Keely on account of some old quarrel, and often said he was afraid to remain out late for this reason. The inquest will be continued this afternoon.

The Councilman's Committee on Streets met yesterday to hear parties in reference to the extension of Worth street from Baxter to Chatham square. Isaac Barker, of the Rutgers Insurance Company, stated that the improvement would almost entirely ruin their property on Chatham square, which amounts to \$60,000, and the improvement would cost more than its worth. William Sells, and others owning property in the vicinity, argued in favor of the improvement of the street, alleging that it would benefit a large number of property holders and be a public convenience to the citizens generally. They also reminded the committee that there was no one to speak against it except one rich company. The committee then adjourned to meet again at a time of which notice will be given.

The Emigration Commissioners met yesterday at Castle Garden. The Committee on Marine Hospital Affairs reported resolutions concerning Dr. Jerome for not informing the employees of the Marine Hospital of the reduction of their salaries, and various other minor acts of insubordination, and recommending that the resolutions be sent to the Governor for prompt action. The report was accepted and the Board adjourned. The number of emigrants arrived during the week was 211, making the number for the year so far 53,598. The balance of the commutation fund is now \$13,534 32. The Emigration Commissioners held the first meeting yesterday since the lapse of their summer recess. Twelve licenses were granted and one denied.

A mass meeting was held in Jackson Hall last

evening to take into consideration the erection of a market house on the site of Fort Gansevoort. A spirited discussion took place. A series of resolutions were adopted, and a committee appointed to wait upon the Mayor and the Common Council asking for the use of that site for a market house, for the accommodation of the up town people on the west side of the city.

In consequence of a large increase in the receipts of beef cattle last week, holders were compelled to grant a concession of fully one cent a pound, the range being from 6c. to 10c., including all kinds. Cows and calves were unchanged in price. Veal calves were in fair request at 3c. to 6c. Sheep and lambs were plenty, and in moderate inquiry at from \$2 to \$6 per head, as to quality. Swine were moderately active at 5c. to 6c. The receipts (including 1,378 head of cattle at Bergen) were:—4,550 head cat. le, 148 cows, 555 veals, 12,879 sheep and lambs, and 2,986 swine.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 600 bales, closing steadily upon the basis of quotations in another column. The cotton statistics for the commercial year ending September 1, 1859, have attracted more than usual attention, on account of the crop having exceeded, by at least 325,636 bales, any other ever grown in the country. The amount exported, we showed yesterday was the largest ever before recorded, and the amount taken for domestic consumption also proved the largest ever before known. The interest felt in the cotton market for the past year have been such as to induce several parties in the trade to publish interesting tabular statements, among which we may notice those by Messrs. Frederickson & Woodson and by Messrs. Wm. P. Wright & Co., and that as usual prepared by the shipping and commercial list. It appears that of the total crop of 1858-59, of 3,581,483 bales, New Orleans received 1,602,374 bales, or more than one-third of the whole amount. Texas supplied 1,092,002; Mobile, 704,400; Florida, 173,484; Georgia, 475,788; South Carolina, 480,583; North Carolina, 37,482; and Virginia, 33,611 bales. In 1857-58 the crop of cotton grown in the United States was only 509,748 bales; and in 1857-58, only thirty-one years since, the crop was only 727,027 bales, less than has been taken within the past year for consumption in the United States. The present statistics show that the great increase in the cultivation of Sea Island cotton has been in Florida, which grew 29,353 bales; South Carolina 18,734; and Georgia 10,162 bales. Total 49,039 bales. Sea Island sells a nearly about one-third higher rates than the short staple South Carolina and Georgia for a long period produced the largest amounts; it now seems that Florida has gone ahead of them. The total consumption north of Virginia for 1858-59 is estimated at 760,215 bales, and south of Virginia at 167,403 bales. It is probable, from all accounts, that the crop of 1859-60 may reach, if not exceed 4,000,000 bales, and that are long New Orleans will receive 2,000,000 bales. There are many striking features connected with the growth and movements of this leading American staple, which our want of room at the present time compels us to omit. We may mention, however, that the connection formed, directly or indirectly, by railways between Memphis and Nashville, with the Atlantic ports, has materially added to their importance as cotton receiving and shipping depots. The receipts at Memphis last year amounted to 35,480 bales against 72,000 in 1851-52. Of the past year's receipts, 241,548 were forwarded to New Orleans, and have been counted in the receipts of that city, and 82,000 were shipped up the river and probably chiefly reached Atlantic ports and manufacturing in the interior; and 20,000 bales were shipped North from Nashville. The supplies, which went directly east by railways, a not stated, a large portion of which was likely gathered from interior points along their routes. The four market yesterday was heavy, and for some descriptions lower, while the disposition to realize on the part of holders augmented the sale. Wheat was heavy and lower, while sales were fair. Corn was without change of moment, and sales tolerably active. Pork was firmly held, with sales of mess at \$15, and prime at \$10 3/4 to \$10 1/2. Sugar was steady, with sales of about 700 a 500 lbs. and about 1,700 a 1,800 boxes at rates given in another place. Coffee was firmer, and the sales aggregated about 6,256 bags, chiefly Rio, at prices ranging from 11c. a 12c., and a telegraphic dispatch received yesterday from Baltimore, stated that yesterday and the previous afternoon 10,000 bags of Rio had been sold in that market at 11 1/2c. a 11 3/4c. Freight engagements were moderate, while rates were quite steady and without change in quotations.

The Democratic State Convention—Battle of the Factions Adjourned to Charleston.

The treachery of the Albany Regency to Henry A. Wise has brought forth its appropriate fruit. The fraud has been consummated at Syracuse by a vote to appoint delegates to the Charleston Convention. The democracy of this State have thus been treated with contempt, and instead of being permitted to select the men they wished to represent them in the National Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, the Albany Regency, consisting of Confidence Cassidy, Caggar, Comstock, Corning, Richmond & Co., have taken the selection out of their hands and arranged it themselves. This self-constituted oligarchy in effect tell the people, "You are blockheads; you don't know enough to choose proper delegates to nominate a candidate for the Presidency; we are the wise men of the State; have confidence in us, and leave the whole matter in our hands, and when we have fixed upon our own man then we will condescend to allow you to vote for him."

These are our democratic institutions practically turned into the despotism of an oligarchy, and the sovereign people are treated as mere ciphers, or negro slaves, who have no right to think and act for themselves. But the end is not yet. A day of reckoning is to come. It remains to be seen how the Charleston Convention will receive a delegation appointed under such circumstances.

It appears from the accounts we have received of yesterday's proceedings at Wieting Hall, that a row and a riot took place, and that it was found necessary to adjourn the Convention, leaving the weaker party, for the time, in possession of the hall. But strange to say, the stronger party soon returned, and carried out all their proceedings peacefully, including the resolution to send delegates to Charleston. Now, this looks exceedingly suspicious, very like a sham fight and a good farce. For our own part, we have not much doubt that the riot was got up to order by the Regency, in order to throw odium upon their opponents by making it appear that it originated with them. This is just like a game they would play—that they have actually done in the case of Governor Wise's letter, causing it to be published themselves, while they endeavored to throw the blame on others.

One thing is clear, and that is that the democracy of the State will be split in two by the policy of the Regency, just as they were in 1853. There is a double organization. But the fight is adjourned to the Charleston Convention. The Mozart Hall men who adjourned to the Voorhees House wisely nominated the same ticket which it was known the Regency intend to nominate to-day. They appointed a State Central Committee, and have given the people the opportunity of voting by districts for delegates to the Charleston Convention. This will render their organization popular, and perhaps determine the National Convention as to their choice between the two sets of delegates. Our despatch states that there is panic among the Regency on account of this separate organization, and well there may be. This division, notwithstanding that the two State tickets may coincide, is calculated to weaken the democracy and give

strength to the republicans in the ensuing State elections, to say nothing of the chances of the Regency delegates being rejected at Charleston, or of another split and fight taking place there, which will break up the Convention in "most admired disorder."

Certain it is that the dissatisfaction among the democracy of this State at forestalling them in the appointment of delegates to Charleston, will be such that it will demoralize the party and cause thousands to remain away from the polls in the fall elections.

Thus will the proverb be realized in politics, as well as in other things, that "honesty is the best policy," and a heavy retribution will be visited upon the heads of the Albany clique. They have sown the wind, and they will yet reap the whirlwind.

The Treaty with Mexico—What it Will and Will Not Accomplish.

The recently negotiated treaty with Mexico, now under consideration at Washington, contains certain stipulations of great importance to this country.

A settlement of the basis of our transit route intercourse with the countries south of us, combining the safety of transit, the passage of closed mails, troops and munitions of war, and the establishment of free ports of deposit in either ocean, is a question the importance of which needs no demonstration in the face of our growing empire on the Pacific shore, and of the vast travel and traffic between our States on either ocean. In the new Mexican treaty there is another point, the influence of which upon that very transit intercourse and the material interests of the Atlantic States will be very great. The silver sown territories of Southern California and Arizona now lie fallow for want of a short route for emigration and supplies. The new treaty proposes to open this by the right of way to the Gulf of California, and the use of a free port there, which Mexico stipulates to concede to us. The realization of this project will be of incalculable benefit to our own territory and to the neighboring Mexican State of Sonora. It would pour in there a flood of industrious emigrants, who would redeem the wild, and soon set in motion the masses of precious metal that now lie sleeping beneath its surface. Such a movement as this would quicken the commercial elements of all the western shore of the continent, from the mouth of the Gila down to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and give an impulse to industry and trade on this side not second to the golden opening of California.

The difficulties that stand in the way of this great movement are such as the President has long foreseen and strenuously endeavored to remove. The rapid growth of our trans-isthmian interests makes their safety an object of paramount consideration, and every day of delay, by increasing the volume of travel, renders its attainment more difficult. In view of the disordered political state of the countries holding the domain of several of the Isthmus routes, the President has repeatedly urged upon Congress to vest in the Executive the power to use the forces of the government in any sudden emergency that should peril the interests of our citizens on any of the Isthmus. This is the true remedy for the existing evil, and Congress should have acted on the sagacious and patriotic advice of Mr. Buchanan. It has not chosen to do so, and on that log-rolling and jealous body must rest the odium of any misfortune that may happen to our interests on the Isthmus routes. The President has endeavored to provide for such an emergency by treaty stipulations with the Powers in question, but a misapprehension of the friendly and just spirit that animates him has created difficulties on their part also. Even if they should consent that the United States should be the judge of any emergency requiring the landing of troops, it is doubtful if Congress would consider a treaty stipulation sufficient to authorize the President to use the national forces without special act.

Under these accumulating obstacles, there is reason to doubt whether a treaty stipulation, as in the cases of Nicaragua and Mexico, will meet the evil, and whether an insistence upon their reluctant consent may not in the end prove prejudicial to us. Misapprehending the spirit of this government, the measure has weakened a feeling of jealousy on the part of the governments south of us, in the unfounded belief that our policy aims at eventual occupation of those territories. There is another argument used by them which is not without weight. They assert that they must grant to European Powers whatever they grant to us, and that if the principle of landing troops as will be once established, it may soon be extended to the protection of claimants of all kinds, and to the placing of British officers in the custom houses of Mexico, and French troops in Nicaragua to protect the rights of Monsieur Belly.

We are confident that the President has no wish to enforce such extravagant principles as these arguments imply; and as in strict point of view the concession in regard to the right of protecting the Tehuantepec isthmus, which now delays the signing of the valuable treaty with Mexico, amounts to an immaterial concession of weakness on her part, without conferring any real strength on us, it may well be waived in furtherance of the other valuable objects of the negotiation. Should Mexico prove incompetent to protect the transit, we are as fully empowered by the practice of nations to defend our interests there as we could be by her premonitory consent to the landing of troops. Congress should confer upon the Executive the power of action in case of emergency, and it is to be hoped that it will do so at the next session.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES IN CHILE.—We print elsewhere an entertaining description of a trial of strength and speed between four railroad locomotives, two British and two American, constructed for the Great Southern (Chilean) Railway. It seems that there has been quite an excitement in Chile during the last two years as to the relative merits of the iron horses made by John Bull and Brother Jonathan—the English operatives turning up their noses at the bright, well kept, handsome Yankee machines, and our people, no doubt, paying them back in kind by jokes levelled at the ponderous, black looking English locomotive, which is, like everything English, at least in the mechanical way, very heavy, very solid, and very Titanic in appearance. It seems, however, that the performance of the English locomotives was not equal to their promise. The heavy machine for the carriage of freight was completely exhausted by a load which the American locomotive carried with ease. After

several attempts the English concern performed in eighty eight minutes the work which the Yankee accomplished in less than half that time. The defeat of Mr. Bull's passenger carriage was even more signal. The American locomotive's time was at the rate of sixty miles an hour, with a train weighing two hundred tons, with gradients of fifty-six feet to the mile. The English performance was never over thirty miles an hour with the same train.

It is quite unnecessary to say that the question of superiority among the Chilenos, as between English and American locomotives, is quite settled by this trial, which was made under the superintendence of an English engineer. It was a great triumph for our locomotives, but not the first they have achieved abroad. The Russians, who are in the matter of the mechanic arts, the most liberal people in Europe, have always used our locomotives in preference to all others. Their great advantage is in the fact that they do the same work as the English machines with half the fuel that the former require.

Will the Zurich Conference be a Failure—Chances of a European Congress.

The accounts received by the Ocean Queen seem to indicate a failure of the Zurich Conference. The only real point of difficulty in the treaty of Villafranca—that regarding the restoration of the exiled princes—has been predetermined by the votes of their subjects, and it now remains to be seen whether Austria will quietly accept this decision. Louis Napoleon has done all which in good faith he was bound to do to carry out the stipulation of the treaty concerning the Duchies, and although Austria may insist upon giving a more positive construction to it, the Emperor's declarations, both to the English government and the Italian delegates, show that he has no intention of employing force to carry out an arrangement which he must have viewed from the beginning as merely a contingent one. It is said that he even goes further than this, and that he has given to the Mayor of Parma an assurance that he will not permit any other Power to use violence to promote its political views in Central Italy. Under such circumstances Austria has but the choice of two alternatives—either to make war again for objects which have become of minor importance to her, or to accept the proposition to which she has exhibited so much repugnance—that of referring the settlement of Italy to a general Congress.

For these results, either of which assures the objects of the programme put forth by Louis Napoleon before entering on the recent campaign, the Italians have, in a measure, to thank their own good conduct. Had they suffered themselves to have been betrayed into the intemperate demonstrations and rash acts counselled by Mazzini and his associates, and to which their temporary disappointments might have inclined them, they would have placed it out of the power of the French Emperor to secure their liberty of choice. It would have been reasonably argued that they were acting under the coercion of the red republicans, and that the resolutions that emanated from them had none of the elements of a free will. The good sense, unanimity and firmness with which they have conducted themselves throughout the trying circumstances in which they have been placed, have not only rendered impossible any such arguments, but have proved to the world their capacity for self government. And in this connection we cannot speak in terms of sufficient admiration of that noble minded and gallant patriot Garibaldi, to whose example and counsels the prudent course pursued by his countrymen is mainly due. He was wise enough to appreciate in all their consequences the plans of the French Emperor, and generous enough to recognise in the treaty of Villafranca a necessity which was not to be overcome. Now, whilst those plans are, in spite of the stipulations of the treaty, working out their objects satisfactorily, Garibaldi, like a faithful shepherd, continues to watch vigilantly over his trust, and to guard against the dangers with which the perversity of fanatics like Mazzini threaten it. In his recent address to the army of Central Italy he tells it that he will repudiate any one who calls himself a Mazzinian, a republican, a socialist, or even a Garibaldian, and that he will have none but soldiers and Italians. This is the language of a high souled and disinterested citizen, who, inspired by a just appreciation of the political necessities of his country, is resolved that no personal claims or prejudices shall stand in the way of their attainment.

It is no small satisfaction to those who, from the commencement of these complications, have recognized the elevated motives with which the French Emperor undertook the cause of Italy, to find his present course belying the suspicions which his sudden termination of the war inspired in the minds of many. As we have always stated, the treaty of Villafranca was a necessity imposed upon him by a combination of adverse circumstances, and there can be no greater proof of the good faith with which he acted in the matter than the readiness which he evinces to recognise the right of the people of the Duchies to the free choice of their institutions. What he conceded to Austria it is now evident he granted under reservations, whilst the concessions that he wrung from her were positive and clearly defined. Whatever, therefore, may have been the ulterior views, if any, which contributed to hasten the peace of Villafranca, it can no longer be charged against him that he sacrificed the rights of Italy by his anxiety to promote them. The proof of this lies in the fact, that by his recognition of the vote in the Duchies he renders a settlement of the affairs of Italy by the Zurich Conference impossible, and compels its reference to a European Congress.

From the course which he has pursued on this point of the Villafranca treaty, it must be also clear to every one that the Emperor only consented to the conference to conciliate the wounded amour propre of Austria, and that he has all along been in accord with Russia on the expediency of a general Congress. This has been from the commencement an ardently desired object with Alexander, who saw in it the means of revising the treaties by which at the close of the Crimean war barriers were opposed to the Eastern encroachments of Russia. He suggested it previous to the Italian campaign, he proposed it during the course of hostilities, and he has been urging it ever since the termination of the war. From the turn which things are taking, it seems almost certain that Austria will ultimately be compelled to

accept the alternative from which she has hitherto shrunk. Thus her enforced sacrifices will not have availed to spare her the humiliation of being brought face to face in a settlement of accounts with the Powers whom she has alternately cajoled and betrayed. There is a retributive justice in this which, for the sake of other aggrieved nationalities besides the Italians, will, we hope, not be limited to the present extent of her mortification.

The Revolution in Costa Rica—English Intrigue Again.

Among all the States of Central America the republic of Costa Rica has acquired the best reputation for consistency and good order, as well as for industry, enterprise and energy. Smallest in population, and with a bad geographical position, she has nevertheless done most to develop industry and infuse life into the country. Her public men have been regarded as the shrewdest, and, as concerns the great commercial movements of the age, amongst the intelligent of all Spanish-America. Of their number none probably have obtained a higher reputation than Juan Rafael Mora, who for a number of years has been at the head of her government as President of the republic. It is believed with good reason that he was the most efficient agent in crushing out Walker and his filibusters, and that to his foresight and statesmanship is due the present independence of Nicaragua and the settlement of the difficulties which so long estranged that State from Costa Rica. After filling the Presidential chair for two terms, he was elected to a third term of six years, no longer ago than May last, by a large and nearly unanimous vote.

Suddenly this distinguished officer appears in our midst as a political refugee, an exile from the country for which he has done so much, and of which he is the constitutional head. The event has taken every one acquainted with Central American politics by surprise, and the news will be received in Washington with astonishment. It will naturally be inquired, "What are the causes of this sudden revolution in Costa Rica, and of this personal outrage on its most distinguished son?" It certainly cannot have been an ordinary and unmeaning convulsion which has brought about this result—no petty outbreak, concerted by a few conspirators, with the sole object of personal aggrandizement and temporary lease of power. It may be suggested that the expulsion of Florantes, the Bishop of Costa Rica, by President Mora, for improper interference in matters outside of his sacred functions, may have been at the bottom of the demonstration against him. But it is well known that this was a really popular measure, sustained by the intelligence and good sense of the people of Costa Rica. This hypothesis, therefore, fails to account for the revolution. It must be ascribed to more powerful and active influences, and those foreign to the country itself. Let us look at the names of the prime movers of the outrage. Joy and Allpress are not Spanish, but English names; and furthermore, we find that the puppets who profess to manage the affairs of government, in place of the constituted authorities, are the relatives by marriage and closely allied in interest with the Englishmen and their adherents whose names we have mentioned. Here we have the clue to the whole transaction. It has sprung from the busy, never-slumbering and unscrupulous English interference in Central American affairs which has in turn distracted every State of Central America and plunged it in civil war. Whether in the person of a blustering bully, like Chatfield, a more adroit and equally dangerous but less open intriguer, like Wyke, or a smoother and quieter agent, like Ouseley, the policy of England has ever been the same.

President Mora refused to enter into the treaty stipulations with Sir Gore Ouseley which the latter required in regard to the Mosquito shore. He was asked to recognise, by formal treaty, the fact of the existence of a Mosquito Kingdom and nation, and to consent to pay an annual subsidy to that supposititious and shirtless monarch, in return for what? For a renunciation by Great Britain, as his protector, to his assumed rights and sovereignty over a portion of the territory of Costa Rica. The President very naturally answered that he knew of no such rights, and that, so far as he was aware, there was not a single Mosquito Indian within the territorial limits of Costa Rica. He declined, therefore, peremptorily, to make the humiliating concessions and admissions required by the British envoy.

Then, and not till then, was there any symptoms of any discontent with the government manifested in the State. Then there were secret conclaves at the British Legation and among the Englishmen connected with it and their dependents, and a few corrupt officers among the soldiers of the capital were brought over to the conspiring interest, and induced to trample on the constitution which they had sworn to sustain. By these forcibly, and without the knowledge of the people of Costa Rica, the President was seized and sent out of the country. The British agent recognises eagerly the new order of things, and at once opens negotiations with the satellites of his own whom he has placed in power. The result will probably be another sacrifice of the national rights and honor, if not of the national territory, such as we have lately witnessed in Guatemala, in the surrender of Belize to the British crown.

Such is the true explanation of the recent singular and unexpected events in Costa Rica. There has been no revolution of the people against a government which has lost its confidence, but an outrage perpetrated without their knowledge by foreign and hostile agencies. We do not know that President Mora has any special claim on our sympathy or support, except on the broad ground of hostility to all foreign, and especially British intervention, in the affairs of Central America. We are only anxious that Costa Rica and her sisters may remain really independent and become prosperous. As for American ambitions and schemes of appropriation, they have no real existence. Those who most loudly charge them on the United States do so to mask their own designs, as the adroit pickpocket cries "thief, thief," only to direct suspicion from his own operations.

SHOULDER HITTING AT THE SALT WORKS.—In the old times the Mussulman used to make pilgrimages to Mecca, and do a bit of fighting by the way, all for the good of the faith. Now-a-days our Muslemen, not satisfied with their ward scurrages, street fights, primary elec-

tion knock-downs and Tammany rows, must needs go and have it all out in a sort of strikers' pilgrimage to Syracuse, which will become ere long as famous as the celebrated quadrilateral. Who knows that the elbows of the Mohawk and the youthful sympathies of the Central Railway may not, some day, afford an admiring public another *chef d'œuvre* from the fistic pen of Mr. Jefferson Brick?

As we write, the battle is going on between the harmonious democracy. It is the old fight which broke out just after the election of poor Pierce, and resulted in the split of 1853. Just six years ago, to a day, there was a grand row at the Salt Works, an account of which we have reproduced from our files and printed, to show how the democracy progresses in a purely physical point of view. In 1853 there was a great struggle for the temporary organization of the Convention, and the hard, complaining that the soft brought muscle to overawe mind, retired from the convention under protest and through fear of their lives, as appears by the official record of the proceedings. There was a good deal of noise, and some respectable old gentlemen were bonneted, had their corns trodden upon and received other indignities; but the retreat of the hard, like Mr. Brick's at Solferino, relieved them from further dangers, real or imaginary. But shoulder-hitting, like other branches of the fine art, improves with age, and now there have been real, solid, democratic, Sixth Ward Pewter Mug knocks, in which there has been much unfettered blood spilled, all, we presume, for the harmony of the party.

An eminent American poet says of one of his heroines, "Her heart and morning broke together." If the Muslemen at Syracuse would do two smashing jobs at the same point of time, like the unfortunate young lady above mentioned, and break each other's heads and the Convention system as well, it would be an inestimable boon in more ways than one.

Spanish American Presidents in New York—President Mora's First Visit and its Consequences.

Another of the leading names of Spanish-America has been added to the list of public men from the republics south of us whose visits and presence here have converted New York into the metropolis of Spanish-American politics and trade. Don Juan Rafael Mora, who was, until a few days since, the unquestioned ruler of Costa Rica, and is now an exile, arrived here yesterday. We had already in the city, as voluntary visitors, General Paz, of Venezuela; Senor Lerdo de Tejada, of Mexico, and numberless minor names. Not long ago President Comofort was here, and but a little while before ex-President Echeneque, of Peru, sought aid and sympathy in Wall street. Ex-President Mallarino, of New Granada, looked in upon us a short time since. Ex-President Caballos, of Mexico, has been several times here; and if we were to carry the list back for a few years we might add a great number of other names, all of which preserve the connections and friendships they have formed in New York. Santa Anna is almost the only one of the banished Spanish-American rulers that have not come here to prepare for future movements. It may be laid down as a general rule that all of them who really have at heart the liberal principles they profess come to us, while those who belong to the school of despots, such as Santa Anna and Monagas, seek some obscure refuge where they can indulge their love of power through the social degradation of their surroundings.

Whatever may be the causes that are thus making New York the centre of Spanish-American agitation, the effect cannot but be a good one on the affairs of those republics. These public men on coming among us find a very different people from what they had imagined us to be. Instead of a red-haired, red-bearded and hungry set of land stealers, whose sole policy is to get hold of other people's possessions, they find an active, rich and business-driving community, with little time to listen to their long-winded explanations of political abstractions, and still less disposition to invest their fortunes in distant forest-covered lands, or to enter into visionary schemes of revolution. When they go to Washington, instead of meeting a set of long-headed and astute statesmen, bent upon pushing our sway to Cape Horn, and intently watching the multitudinous changes of Spanish-American politics in order to find a crack in them, they are astonished to encounter a set of scheming politicians, guileless of any knowledge of geography, and innocently inquiring if a frigate can lie within range of Bogota, or whether Guayaquil is not the capital of Venezuela. The consequence is a mutual feeling of astonishment; on one side, that men from Spanish-America should wear broadcloth and comprehend the forms of logic, and on the other, that there really are Americans who are not constantly contriving to get a foothold south of our present boundaries.

This mutual undeceiving is rapidly producing a change in the policy of the Spanish-American republics. In the lapse of time the exiles return to their homes, having learned to judge the people of the United States by another standard than the loose adventurers who drift down among them, and the policy of its government by other ideas than those entertained by William Walker. Little by little, they admit the practicability of a friendly policy between the several countries, and abandon their formerly entertained idea that they must necessarily oppose everything that originates in Washington, or that tends to increase the channels of intercourse with New York.

The case of President Mora has been one of bitter disenchantment. For years he has believed that the only chance of happiness for his country lay in a fostering of British and French interests, and a steady opposition to the development of American intercourse with Costa Rica. He has cherished the European idea here till it has turned and stung him because he would not consent to allow English encroachments to a degree far beyond what any American statesman had ever thought of seeking. He will return to Costa Rica with a more just appreciation of this country, its institutions and the policy of its government, and the result will be the extension of the friendly relations of the United States and of the metropolitan influence of the city of New York.

THE REVEREND MR. HARRIS ON THE OPERA.

About a year ago or more a number of the pious hereabouts, looking after matter for sensation sermons, picked up and proceeded to anatomize the theatres, their managers, actors, actresses, scene shifters, doorkeepers, treasurers, supernumeraries and so forth, cur-